

Western Carolinian.

Printed and published, once a week, by PHILIP WHITE,
Publisher of the Law of Congress.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1829.

[VOL. X. NO. 474.]

TERMS.—At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, the terms of publication of the *Western Carolinian* have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:
Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid. *Advertisements* will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

Goods at Auction.

I WILL expose to Auction, the balance of the *Stock of Goods of E. Allemon*, on the 13th and 14th of August, 1829,—the day of the Election.
R. H. ALEXANDER, Trustee.
Salisbury, June 13th, 1829. 9179.

DANIEL H. CRESS,

HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of
Spring and Summer GOODS;
Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Hitting Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets, and every article usually asked for in stores.
His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for cash; and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 79

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED to purchase, 25 or 30 NEGROES, for which a liberal price will be given, in cash. I can at all times be found, in Salisbury, at E. Allemon's Mansion Hotel. Any person wishing to sell, to whom it may be convenient to make application, can direct a few lines to me, at Salisbury, N. C. and they will be attended to.
JOSIAH HUIE.
Salisbury, June 23d, 1829. 73

Fresh Goods, Cheap Goods!

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a large assortment of
Spring and Summer GOODS, HARDWARE, AND GROCERIES;
containing almost every article usually to be found in Stores;—bought for cash, and selected by himself, with care, in Philadelphia and New York.
The Public are assured they will find a full supply, and as low for cash as in any place, or otherwise, on accommodating terms. They are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.
JOHN MURPHY.
May, 9, 1829. 1277

Fresh Groceries.

JUST received, and for sale, low for cash or prompt payment.
40 bags Coffee
20 barrels Sugar
500 lbs. Lard do.
500 lbs. Liverpool Salt
8 kds. Molasses
3 Hides Rice
1 pipe Old T. Wine
1000 lbs. plough Moulds
French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.
JOHN MURPHY.
Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 6176

BARTER.

WHEAT, Wax, Tallow, Hides, Shoe thread, Fat Cattle, Corn, Oats, Live Rattle Snakes, or Cash, Will be taken in exchange for Sugar, Coffee, Shot, Powder, Lead, Iron, Molasses, Nails, Soap, Paper, Tea, Indigo, or cash.
Liberty Hall, S. C. J. GARLICK.
June 1st, 1829. 3m83

WAGONERS.

Driving to Fayetteville, WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828.* 09

Strayed Away

FROM the subscriber's pasture in Salisbury, on the 21st inst. a very dark brown Horse gelding; he is about 16 hands high, 9 years old, stout made, no shoes on, and a little wild to catch in the pasture. He was bought of Maj. Benj. Parks, of Wilkesborough, and it is supposed will make for the Mountains. Any person taking up said horse, and informing me so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded for the trouble, and all necessary expenses paid.
THOMAS MULL, Jr.
Salisbury, June 23d, 1829. 75

THE BANKS.

We make the following extract from a series of Nos. on the Banks of North Carolina, published in the *Cape Fear Recorder*. The writer is sensible and dispassionate. Rumor attributes these communications to the pen of the President of the *Cape Fear Bank*.

The part I have allotted to myself, is to recommend to the consideration of others, the Bank Bill as introduced by Mr. Fisher; and from which I should anticipate a relief to the debtor and a benefit to the State. In thus volunteering, it is only just to premise, that what follows, is not intended as a defence in extenso of the proposed plan, but as a short apology for the motives which have induced its recommendation. There has been no comparison of views as now presented between the writer and Mr. Fisher. It may be doing therefore, that Gentleman and the Bill great injustice, to render the one responsible for or to test the merit of the other by the ground now taken. I wish to awaken an interest upon the subject; and I am mistaken in my estimate of the Gentleman's character, if he is not prepared to renounce the measure whenever it shall appear, that no probable good will result from it; and that it is open to valid objections. The Bill to take effect, requires the consent of the Stockholders of the existing Banks, as it is predicated upon an arrangement with them. The questions then are, first, would or ought the Banks to agree to the terms proposed to them? Is the measure right on the part of the State? Let us epitomize the Bill: it proposes, that the State should become the sole Proprietors of the existing Banks, the State assuming the payment of the debts due from and the notes in circulation of the several institutions; and a just computation being made of the value of the stock, (all proper debts and credits being allowed) the State to issue therefore to each Stockholder of the present banks a certificate, payable to bearer, irredeemable before some distant day, and bearing an interest of five per cent. The principal object of the arrangement on the part of the State, is to provide for the welfare of those who being indebted in the Banks, require time for the payment of their debts, and to restore at once to soundness the circulation of the State. Therefore the better to carry the same into effect, should the arrangement be accepted to by the Stockholders of the existing Banks, a corporation is created under the style of "The President and Directors of the Bank of the State," and which is invested with authority to renew the debts to them transferred by the Banks now in existence, and otherwise to operate as a proper Banking Institution; to borrow not exceeding one million, at an interest not beyond six per centum per annum, irredeemable for ten years. This authority to borrow, as additional capital, can only be given to meet the necessities of the new Bank, by reason of its responsibility for the old ones, is a measure of economy is not intended as a basis on which to extend the credit system will operate a saving and to be resorted to as a means if necessary of once restoring the currency; and which could not be so accomplished but at great sacrifices on the part of the already unfortunate debtor. The Stockholders of the existing Banks are entitled to the value of the stock, which shall be determined on at the date of the transfer; and the computation then made, is not to be disturbed by after insolvencies. As the State becomes liable for the debts of the existing Banks their notes in circulation, &c. &c.; and as this item with others, must be taken from the books of the Banks the State instead of issuing a certificate for the full amount, to which the Stockholder is entitled, at the time of valuation, issues only to one half the amount; the State retaining till 1835 a lien on the other half, "as a security for the justness and accuracy of the responsibilities of the several Banks, as by them so set forth;" "nevertheless, the regular interest thereon shall be paid in like manner, as if such certificate had issued, unless it shall otherwise become necessary to the security of the State, by reason of inaccuracy or false statements." The 11th section authorized the transfer of uncertificated stock &c. The 13th section authorizes the new Bank to deal in stocks of every description. The President and Directors are to be elected annually by the Legislature. For the guarantees to the State in the just representation of and in the purchase of the property and effects of the existing Banks, and in the faithful management of the new Bank, I must, at least I overlay my remarks by a multiplication of details refer to the Bill itself and which hereafter may be offered for publication.

To proceed then, ought the Stockholders of the present Banks, to agree to the terms as set forth; and first let us distinctly understand, the condition, operation and prospects of the present Banks. All the Banks are considerably indebted. The Bank of Cape Fear meets its notes promptly, but must, if we may judge from amount stated to be due to the U. S. Bank, be yet considerably in arrears. The State and Newbern Banks have not returned to specie payments; and from the expose of the former as published in November last, it appears, that if their debts had then been pressed and their deposits withdrawn, there would have remained on hand in available funds, only the sum of about \$80,000 to meet their notes in circulation, which nearly equalled one million: the stock then of this amounting to one million six hundred thousand dollars, consists entirely of debts due from individuals or notes discounted. The State Bank gave a dividend of 5 per cent. stood of five per cent. The Bank of Cape Fear only divides four per cent. I need not say that the condition of the Newbern Bank, does not vary in picture. The operations of all the Banks cannot consistently with their interest, & with a due regard to public opinion and the principles of common honesty, be otherwise directed than to the retirement of their paper and the payment of their debts; and this necessarily implies a continued and rigid enforcement of their claims upon their debtors. In no other possible way, can the existing Banks return to specie payments, or liquidate their debts; and so far as depreciation of State and Newbern notes, is evidence of redundancy, the issues are yet too large, and the valuation of property in reference to a sound circulation, is yet to be reduced. Such being the condition and inevitable operation of the Banks, for at least a given period, is there any thing in prospect to cheer the expectation of the Stockholder, for to him the payment of instalments by the Debtor, is attended with a diminution of his dividend. In the first place as the present debt affords so small a Dividend as has been stated, and is necessarily to be reduced, it must be evident, that the stock is declining; but the Charters of the Banks themselves expire in 1835; and if the state of the currency, or the condition of the Banks, would even justify, debt, still the prudence of an ordinary foresight, in reference to the dissolution of the Corporation, would begin to anticipate its consequences. And here one word as to the extension of the Charters. The Legislature would not probably consent to the renewal, and so far as I can understand the interests of a Stockholder, he would not accept it with a Bonus. I speak of such constitution of the Corporations as now exists. But to the prospects of the Banks, and without availing myself of any consideration as growing out of the proposition of the last Legislature, I shall close this part of the subject, by an extract from the report of a State Bank Committee, and which is equally applicable to all the Banks. The Committee after stating, that two and a half per cent was the maximum of Dividend for the last half year, proceed "that dividend therefore instead of being increased, must probably be diminished, so that there appears to be no prospect, that the Stockholders can ever, hereafter, obtain legal interest for their money. The question then recurs, ought the Banks to agree to the terms of Mr. Fisher's Bill, if the State thought proper to propose them. If their real condition and prospects, are such as have been exposed, I cannot doubt it; the only motive for dissent, must rest upon a distrust of the State as to the payment of the certificates; or to the fear that the credit of the state would fail to give that value to them, which on their face they would purport to represent.

I am clearly of opinion, that there can be no cause of apprehension unless we should abandon our constitutional moorings and embark upon the ocean of revolutionary uncertainties. The people will discountenance the re-agitations of the last Legislature; and a little reflection will again restore us to our propriety. It may be true, that if the Stockholder could close the concern immediately, his money might be worth to him more than 6 per cent. But that his certificate will be worth par, if he chooses to exchange it for money, is every way probable; unless indeed the credit of the State, be impaired. But it is impossible to wind up, and to graduate the expense of the concern, to a ratio of diminished and progressively diminishing profits, and is precipitate matters must be at the expense of capital. The closing of the business must be protracted, the rate of Dividends towards the close, when a portion of capital must probably be unemployed, will be small indeed; it may be expedient and practicable I admit, to distribute a certain portion of the capital stock, as it shall accumulate towards the consummation;

but such a course of frittering away in dribbles, would savour much of extinguishing the capital itself. It is not likely that the Directors will again take upon themselves the responsibility of stock purchases. Another expectation might be indulged by some Stockholders which is, that they could dispose of their shares to greater advantage before than after a fair valuation. Such expectations do not meet the merits of the question. There is another view and certainly the most imposing. The present rate of Dividend is made up from credit and transaction that would cease upon the transfer to the new Bank of the privileges of the existing Institutions, and may be thus exemplified without too much wording it. For instance the Bank of Cape Fear declares a Dividend of four per cent.—this is the profit of the business without reference to the capital value of stock. Now should Cape Fear stock be valued on the transfer at \$70, the holder of a certificate will only receive \$3 50 per share, that is he receives on its value at the rate of five per cent and submit to a loss of 30 per cent on the par value of the capital invested. But if the Stockholder receives the value of his stock, be the same what it may, could he do better by holding on to it with the prospects as presented and the hazards of the business. Delay can not add to the value of stock, &c. it is much more probable that debts will become better by time, bad than that bad debts will become better by time. Besides institutions that have long existed, it may be fairly inferred, are not without their abuses, the older they grow the greater arrearages of deranged matter; and the more cross, the evidences of palpable neglect and inattention to their interests. Reformation, however necessary is often unpleasant; and only to be brought about by re-organization. These are matters not unworthy the consideration of the Stockholders and of the State, as the largest more especially. Again is it not a matter of some moment in the present depressed condition of property, to have the command of money, (for I consider, certificates as answering the purpose of money) even at an admitted sacrifice. With the foregoing considerations with the Stockholder, should the proposal be made to him, to decide upon its acceptance or rejection. That it is his interest to wind up the present concern, is beyond question. Whatever may be the merits of Mr. Fisher's Bill, as a measure of policy; it stands unimpeachable, as an honest proposition. That the State as a purchaser should make a liberal offer, was to be expected; such alone would comport with the respect due to itself and to its hopes of success. The State could not demand a sacrifice of individuals; and here without anticipating the reasons, which render the transaction advantageous to the public; the reader will keep in mind, that it by no means follows, that because good terms are offered, considerations are wanting on the part of the State to justify the same even in a pecuniary point of view. A transaction of this kind, like many other bargains, may be mutually beneficial; and should all concerned think so, the writer is not aware of any such difficulties in the transfer and new organization, as shall perplex the same. An able accountant will relieve the transaction of all complexity; and order, and system, would at once ensue.—To the next division of the subject, is the measure right on the part of the State? I will hereafter consider it under something like the following heads; would the passage of the Bill, be a violation of the constitution as was alleged; would it benefit the State at large; under this head or some other, the necessity of some measure in relation to the Banks, and the embarrassments of the community, will be discussed. The position perhaps will be taken, that let the objections to a Bank owned exclusively by the State be what they may, our actual position is such as to control all general abstract reasoning; and that if something ought to be done, nothing else can be done, under present circumstances, that will better answer for the crisis.

Rot in Grain.—The rot consists in a black and foetid dust, which attaches itself to the grain, and infects it. If the infected grain be mixed with the sound, it communicates this virus to it; and if the seed be infected the whole crop will be so, and the consumption of the bad grain will produce epidemics. To prevent this contagion, wash the rotted grain in lye-water, which should be done so quickly as that the grain may not have time to imbibe the water; because if it penetrate the grain, it will introduce the virus of the rot.

Our State.—With a country containing upwards of twenty eight million of acres of land, embracing almost every variety of soil and climate to be found in fertile and salubrious regions, North Carolina ought, at this day, to be one of the most populous and wealthy states in the Union, instead of being what she is. The causes which retard her advancement in population and wealth are not to be found either in the insalubrity of her climate, or in the sterility of her soil, nor yet in the imperfections (great as they are) of her state constitution; they rather exist in the nature of her staple commodities, and in the difficulties attendant upon getting those commodities to market. Wheat, Corn, Cotton and Tobacco are the chief articles for market made in the middle and Western sections of the state; these are all heavy and expensive in their transportation; and as yet, we do not enjoy the facilities of transportation, by good roads, canals, in any eminent degree. And until we have good roads; until our rivers are navigable; so long as the people of the middle and western counties continue to devote their industry, exclusively, to the rearing of Corn, Wheat Cotton and Tobacco, and such other heavy articles, we shall continue to deteriorate in wealth, and to diminish in population. If our Legislature cannot be persuaded to make such liberal appropriations as will insure the construction of good roads, and the improvement of our rivers, let every farmer in the state turn his attention to the cultivation of those products which will bear the expense of transportation, repay amply for the trouble and time bestowed upon them. There is scarcely any section of this state in which silk and wine cannot be made with profit, and nothing more is wanting, to the complete success of these two branches. Wherever the experiment has been made, it has succeeded admirably, and has repaid the labourer much more abundantly than the cultivation of Cotton, or even of Sugar in the more southern states. N. C. Jour.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Some very interesting extracts from Sermons on Religious Education, by the Rev'd. Doctor Watts, are given in the New-York American. We could not help being struck with the justness of several of his observations, particularly one which, as it has reference to an interesting fact, we copy:

It is a remarkable fact, that, let a parent be ever so regardless of truth and justice, or ever so devoted to sensual pleasures, still he would not have his children adopt his principles, or copy his example. No, he would dread this as a most serious evil, and would rejoice to be assured of the stability of their moral principles. Is this not a sure evidence that, however men may seem devoted to the world, they, nevertheless, fear it like an insincere and treacherous friend? They know how deceptive are its offered pleasures, and experience has taught them the unsatisfying nature of its pursuits; and although they have not themselves the resolution to break from them, they cannot endure the thought that those whom they love should in like manner be enslaved to vanity. We could not have a stronger argument to prove the temporal value of a religious education."

Pumpkins.—In some country villages in England, says Loudon, the inhabitants grow pumpkins on dung hills and train the vines to a great length. When the fruit is ripe they cut a hole in one side, take out the seeds, fill the void space with apples, and then baking the whole together, eat it with butter.

MAXIMS.

He pays dear for his bread who lives by another's bounty.
One ounce of practice is better than a pound of precept.
Get good sense, and you will not want good luck.
Reading makes the mind full, writing accurate, and conversation ready.
A warm friend is better than a cold cottage.

Large Wens.—A traveller in Switzerland, in writing home to Boston, under date of Oct. 20, 1828, remarks: "There is a remarkable deformity prevalent among the people of this country, which has not hitherto been noticed in my diary, because it is disagreeable enough to see them, in passing, without carrying along the recollection; they are more numerous in this valley than any where else. I allude to what are termed *Goutres*, or *Wens* about the neck. They frequently extend all round the neck, swelling out as far as the chin, and completely filling up the space between the chin and breast; in short, making the neck as large round as the head. In other cases, they project out on one side, and often on both, half as large as the head: but the most common cases, they obtrude out in front of the neck. The deformity produced can well be imagined.

When I first entered Switzerland I saw many cases in a day. In course of four or five days more, at a military parade, which collected the peasantry, I was still more surprised, for at least one in ten seemed to be afflicted the same way! From that time to the present, the proportion has been constantly increasing. For the last three days, more than two thirds of the population I have seen, are more or less deformed in this way; The appearance, in many cases, is hideous in the extreme.

It is melancholy to look round and see most of the population of a large district, thus deformed; and it is difficult to account for. Some attribute it to the habits of carrying heavy loads on their heads, others refer it to the air, others to the water, of these places. How these two elements, which in this mountainous land, are peculiarly pure and excellent can have this effect, it is difficult to imagine. People in the higher walks of life are said to be not exempt from it, which would seem to be an objection also to the first cause named, that of carrying weights on their heads. But I leave the point for the faculty to decide, being their vocation. That it should prevail so extensively is incredible to one who has not witnessed it.

Cabbage.—If the seeds of Early York, Early Dutch Dwarf, or Sugar-loaf Cabbage be sown in June, July and August, and transplanted as they become fit, into good ground from fifteen to eighteen inches apart, the first planting would make good heads for fall use, and the plants of late sowings, if transplanted in September and October in a warm border, would produce tender sweet eating Greens for use in the early part of the winter; the latter plantings may be placed 10 or 12 inches apart from plant. These could be easily sheltered on the approach of severe weather, without being taken up.

The Early York Cabbage, transplanted the last Sept. or early in October, will stand through the whole winter, without being covered, if placed in favourable situations, and will produce fine solid heads in March or April. Our gardeners should bear this in mind, and try the experiment next fall.

Raining Bels.—A paper in the State of Maine says, that "during a shower on Sunday morning several Bels fell to the earth a few rods north of Capital Hill, making impressions in the mud where they lighted, which very plainly indicated the great degree of momentum they had acquired in their descent. They were of various sizes, generally from a foot to a foot and a half in length, and when we saw them a few minutes after they had fallen, were as lively, and twisted themselves into as many different postures, as if they had just been taken from the water.

A huge Kentuckian.—A London paper mentions the appearance, in Nicholasville, Kentucky, of a most extraordinary being, in the shape of a man. He was sixteen feet high. John Bull had best say no more of the deterioration of the human species in America; and if he believes his own stories, he had better be civil the next time he goes to Kentucky.

Agricultural and Internal Improvement.—A meeting of the citizens of Pasquotank county was held on the 6th inst. and an association formed, for the promotion of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. We should be pleased to see the citizens of Rowan make some movement in these laudable enterprises.

Lately, a man in Philadelphia committed suicide by cutting his throat. The existing cause is said to have been his having made a bad swap for his horse.

The President.—Amid the recent political disquisitions upon the measures of the administration, little has been said in relation to the domestic virtues of the venerated individual now at the head of the national government. So completely has the voice of popular opinion silenced the clamors of political enemies, that even professed friends seem to have forgotten the calumnies which have been heaped upon him. Believing that every thing calculated in the least degree to exhibit the correct tone of his feelings and sentiments will be read with interest by his friends, we copy from the Albany Argus the following letter to the editors of that paper, dated Washington, June, 1829:

My dear sir: This morning Major V. B., eldest son of the Secretary, introduced me to the President, and his truly amiable and interesting family. The reception he gave us was unostentatious, gentlemanly and friendly. He appeared in much better health than I expected to find him. He is far from being the emaciated slender figure he has been represented to us. I should judge his frame to be muscular, and capable of sustaining great bodily and mental fatigue; and I can draw no conclusions from the humane face divine, if he does not go through the next eight or ten years with a comfortable share of health and enjoyment. This will be cheering information to the many thousands who devoutly pray for a protracted existence to the utmost limits of human life to one whose devoted patriotism and gallant services have contributed so largely to the stability, glory and independence of our country.

Since his inauguration the President has devoted the whole of his time to public business. Having no exclusive hours for recreation, he has omitted to take necessary air and exercise; and his friends have in consequence been anticipating injurious effects to his health; it was therefore with pleasure that I heard him remark this morning, "that he should commence on the morrow to ride out on horseback, and should do so every day when the weather permitted."

"I respectfully suggested some considerations to induce the President to visit the state of New-York this summer, or next season; and in the name of my fellow townsmen invited him to visit Albany, where many of his most ardent friends resided, and where his reception would correspond with the warmth of their attachment. He said 'that he had reserved to himself the pleasure of visiting the interior of the state of New-York some time next year, but that his number of years; that there were many citizens in Albany whose acquaintance would give him much pleasure, and that he would visit that city on his way to the Niagara river, the falls of which he was desirous of seeing, as well as traversing the battle grounds on that frontier.' In this arrangement the ladies of his family warmly acquiesced, proposing as an amendment *this for next summer*. I have no doubt that in due time, they will remind the President of his implied engagement to visit our state. We may therefore expect hickory garlands in C—n's best taste, to be in no small demand at Albany about the 1st June, 1830."

WASHINGTON IRVING. This gentleman, so favorably known to the literary world, and whose appointment as secretary of legation to the court of St. James, we have heretofore noticed, seems destined to receive that reward in which republics have been charged with parsimony. The appointment at present conferred upon Mr. Irving, is every where hailed as the just meed of distinguished merit; it appears in fact to strike the same chord in the feelings of the nation, which yielded such deep responses at the victory of New Orleans, and proceeds from the same hand. It is not, we believe, generally known, that it was at the urgent request of the lamented Clinton, that the rays of this brilliant star in the galaxy of genius darted into the dungeons, darkness and despotism of the Spanish inquisition, and dragged forth from thence the first correct history of the life and adventures of the discoverer of the new world.

The Capitol at Washington is finished, and it is truly a magnificent structure. Rich shrubbery has been well distributed in the great enclosure annexed to it, and from the noble terrace on the west side, the prospect includes the greater part of Washington and Georgetown, and their lofty and picturesque environs, and the river for some miles. This scene at the setting of the sun in fine weather, with the profound stillness on every side, and the aspect of the splendid edifice, is calculated to make a deep impression on one who paces the terrace at that hour. The silence, from a peculiar contrast with the movements of every kind and in every quarter, and the din of the logocracy, during the session of Congress. It is alone almost worth the trouble of the journey to Washington. *Nat. Gazette.*

A New Society.—A society of ladies has been formed in Providence, with a view of suppressing profane swearing. This has excited some ridicule—it certainly deserves none. Good will come out of it.

The Duke of Orleans.—A letter from Paris, speaking of the wealth of this peer, says that it has arisen from the peculiar economy of his household. His table is supplied by contract, and he is his own salesman for the produce of his lands. Every horse in his stable has a fixed allowance of food, and care is taken that the animal is not cheated out of it. A regular account is kept of the family disbursements; and yet, economical as he is in all respects, the Duke is neither parsimonious nor mean—he is distinguished for charity and generosity. It is only the judicious economist who can afford to be generous, all the world over. The writer from Paris says:

"It is gratifying to know that with all his wealth the Duke has not forgotten the hour of adversity. Not long ago, a friend of mine, an artist, having waited on him by order, was shown all his paintings and prints. The Duke at length stopping before a print which represents a young man giving lessons of geography in a school (at Geneva,) said, 'Mr. F., do you recognise that tutor?—it is myself. I have more pride in that print than in all my collection; it reminds me of one of the most laudable acts of my life, if the true pride of independence, which induced me to prefer honest support, arising from my own labor, to the comparative splendor which might have been procured from the compassion of Prince.'"

Trifling Qualifications.—The Fredonian says, that the qualifications necessary for an Editor are as follows, "First of all, Principle—then, Courage—Independence—Genius—Industry. To which another adds; Common Sense—a habit of thorough investigation—A Systematic Knowledge of Ethics—and a Knowledge of Political Science—An intimate acquaintance with American Constitutions, and a practical knowledge of men and their affairs."

To this may be added patience and long sufferings, and a snapping turtle to bite loungers. *Cour. & Enquirer.*

Governor Houston.—The late mysterious conduct of this gentleman, in resigning his office, and leaving his family, &c., has been a subject of much animadversion. Public curiosity has been aroused, and various rumors and evil surmising set afloat. Any thing, therefore, in relation to the matter in which confidence can be placed, will not fail to be interesting. A letter to one of the editors of this paper, from a gentleman of respectable rank, says, "Governor Houston passed down the Mississippi a few days since in the steamer Red Rover, for the Cherokee nation of Indians, in the Arkansas Territory. He says he never wishes to see the face of a white man again—that when he gets to Red River, his cloth coat, which he now wears, is to be destroyed, and he assumes the Indian costume throughout. He is taking on a parcel of rifles, and says his policy will be, by example, to inculcate peace and civilization among the Indians, and disavow them from warring against one another, and particularly bring about a peace between the Cherokee and Osages; that he will endeavor to cultivate a friendly feeling amongst them towards the United States. The cause, or causes, which have produced the unhappy separation of the Governor from his lady, and his resignation of office of Governor, are a profound secret not known to his most intimate friends. They are, by solemn agreement of himself and lady, never to be divulged. This information comes from a gentleman of the first veracity, and who passed from Nashville as far as here with the Governor, and who has long resided in Nashville, and who is well acquainted with the whole affair. The Governor was, many years ago, when agent of the Cherokees, adopted by a celebrated chief of the nation, Jolly, as his son. To him he will repair, and no doubt be well received." *Rat. Star.*

Degeneracy of the Goose.—It has been complained for some few years that quills wear out sooner than they did of yore. People have at last discovered that this is owing to the luxurious and effeminate living of the geese. It seems that the sage fowl keeps pace with the spirit of the age, and the march of intellect. It is a fact that goose quills are not so hard as they once were, and this may account for the quantity of soft writing which characterizes certain presses, which shall be nameless.

There is a man now residing within the gaol liberties of this city, who has been confined within those limits more than 12 years, for the non payment of damages recovered against him for slanderous words spoken against his wife. What is not a little singular is that the slanderous words were spoken in Dutch. *Troy Budget.*

Shocking.—The Claiborne Herald states that a gentleman in Marengo County in that state, while on his knees at evening prayer a few weeks since, was shot through the heart by some unknown assassin, and immediately expired.

From Liberia.—The ship Harriet, which sailed from Norfolk on the 9th February last, with 163 colored persons, to Liberia, returned on the 18th instant. The Captain states, says the Beacon, that they were all landed in good condition; but a long spell of dry weather, of two months continuance, affecting severely the health of many old residents, had subjected nearly all of them to the fever of the Coast; 12 to 15 had died, but the others were rapidly convalescent, and seemed satisfied with their new abode. Dr. Randall, the Governor of the Colony, died on the 19th April. His zeal for the welfare of his new and responsible charge, led him to expose himself prematurely after having recovered from an attack of fever, which produced a relapse that caused his death. The Vice-Agent, Dr. Mecklin, had assumed the government of the Colony, in the room of Dr. Randall. The general concerns of the colony are represented to be quite prosperous—the town contained from 80 to 100 houses, and others were daily erecting. It is well defended by a fort, mounting five pieces of cannon of large calibre, among them 18 pounders, and garrisoned by two companies of richly uniformed volunteers.

Spain and Mexico.—By the last accounts from Spain, we are assured that an expedition was actually to sail on the first instant for Havana, against Mexico. It was to consist of one seventy four, two frigates and several small vessels, with 3,000 troops. The Squadron to be commanded by Com. Laborde.

Portugal.—Is it not a singular fact that the Allied Powers should permit Don Miguel to play the tyrant and the usurper to the extent he is now doing? There can be no doubt that he has committed acts that legitimacy itself would blush to own; and yet England and the Continental Powers, who spent millions to put down the great and honest Captain of the age, the greatest among the great, allow a petty despot of a petty kingdom to put them at defiance! It is, indeed, a singular state of things; and the cabinet of St. James, ashamed at their own apathy, now talk of sending a special mission to settle the affairs of Portugal.

Mexico.—Information received at New York from Mexico, to the 28th of May, represents that an ordinance had been passed by Congress suspending the operation of the law for the expulsion of the Spaniards, and permitting those in the country still to remain. A gun boat had brought to Vera Cruz 30,000 or 40,000 for the payment of the troops, who were very much distressed for want of money. The bands of robbers between Vera Cruz and Mexico had greatly increased. They generally went in companies of 30 to 50 men each, well armed, and all mounted. Several persons had lately been robbed and some killed.

Peru and Chili.—An arrival at Baltimore from Valparaiso, brings news from that country to 5th April. Wheat crops were short; flour \$11 per barrel. The South American Gazette says: "From Bolivia we learn that General Santa Cruz had arrived in that country. Had been elected President, and had in some measure succeeded in calming the political agitation there. A Col. Armaza had been elected Vice President. By a proclamation of this Armaza, who appears to have been at the head of the troops who effected the late revolution, we perceive it stated that Gen. Blanco was shot in the confusion of the actual revolution—and not put to death in a more barbarous manner, as stated in one paragraph.

Claims on France.—The Secretary of State, Mr. Van Buren, writes to a committee of the Merchants of New York, who had sent a memorial to the President of the United States, soliciting him to send a special and extraordinary mission to France, with a view to enforce, exclusively, the demands of this country on that government, for spoliation committed long since upon our commerce, says to them, that the President, after paying much attention to their suggestion, is still inclined to prosecute those claims through the ordinary channel of the legation of the United States, and that Mr. Rives will be particularly instructed to urge upon the French Government a speedy adjustment of those, as well as all other claims which the citizens of the United States have upon that Government.

This letter, and the course prescribed by the President, has excited the approbation of, even, the Editors of the National Intelligencer, who pronounce that it is, both in form and substance, just what it ought to be! *N. C. Journal.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN.

A gentleman, remarkable for his reckless extravagance and disregard to the bills of his creditors, lately received his "walking ticket." His wife called on the President and supplicated him to restore her husband to his office. "I am sorry for it, Madam, (said he) but I am firmly resolved, while I can prevent it, that no person who is unable to manage his own affairs, shall be entrusted with those of the public."

Salisbury:

JULY 7, 1829.

We are authorized to state, that Col. DAVID NEWLAND is a candidate to represent the people of Burke county, in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of this State.

— We would call the especial attention of the reader to an article on the 4th page of today's paper, headed "Independence of the Press." If some Sir Solomon of this region of country, should find his own counterpart in any of the characters presented, he must excuse us; we can't help it...we didn't write the article.

The Hon. Edward Everett lately arrived in Nashville, Tennessee, from a visit to New-Orleans; and was complimented with a public dinner, by some of the most distinguished citizens of Nashville, of both parties. We are pleased to see this spirit of magnanimity displayed by our Western brethren. Mr. Everett was a decided advocate of Mr. Adams' administration; but is a highly talented and honorable man; and this testimonial of respect by his political opponents is the homage due to virtuous talent.

Recreants.—We can cherish no feelings other than those of utter contempt, for those despicable renegades of the Editorial fraternity, who scandalize their own vocation, and defame the characters of their professional brethren, to answer the basest of party purposes. Such recreants should be indignantly spurned, not only by every decent Printer who is highminded enough to feel any respect for his calling, but by all honorable members of community; for such vile panders of faction will, when opportunity offers, betray and bring reproach upon every circle into whose confidence they may unfortunately be admitted; they should, therefore, be shunned and scouted from the society of respectable politicians of all parties.

We never knew this reckless course of conduct so rife among our brethren of the type, as with the opposition since the election of Gen. Jackson. Many of the Adams Editors seem to have been thrown into a phrenzied violence, in their blind and infatuated zeal to find fault with and vilify his course of policy. They are especially abusive and rancorous towards him for having bestowed offices on a few talented and highly respectable Editors of Newspapers. They do not pretend to deny that the incumbents are men of ability, and fully competent to discharge the duties of their appointments with honor and profit to the country; but they are actuated by the meanest and most grotelling of all considerations—that of envy! They grudge their more fortunate brethren those honors and emoluments, of which they feel themselves totally unworthy to be the recipients. Some of these mean-spirited rebels of our fraternity, in this state, have gone so far as to cast a stigma on the whole profession, by protesting against the principle of conferring office on Printers—though there was something in our very business, which has a tendency to addle men's brains, or make knives of them all! One of these weak brethren, we earnestly recommend to the charitable notice of the South Carolina lunatic asylum: The poor creature apprehends the most calamitous consequences to the country, from the promotion of Printers—(or typographers, as he, in a brotherly spirit, terms them)—to offices under the government! And verily, the fellow has cause to fear and tremble for the country in the event of her destinies being controlled by Printers, if he judges them all by the standard we suspect he does—to wit, himself!

Capt. Pierce M. Butler, of the United States army, has been elected Cashier of the Bank of the State of South Carolina.

Com. Porter.—It is said that Com. Porter will soon return home from Mexico; and it is rumored that he will receive from Gen. Jackson the appointment of Minister to the Republic of Mexico: this is doubted by some...who hint at the Foxardo affair, as justifying them in such doubts.

How Witty!—A Georgia paper says a young man, while passing along one of the streets of New-York, was struck by lightning, and knocked into a wheel-barrow! To this, a New-York paper replies, that a Tennessee boatman once hit a fellow with his huge fist, and knocked him into a...cock'd hat!

Verily, if a streak of lightning (or a Tennessee boatman, it matters not which) would hit some of those Editors who are so prone to perpetrating puns, and knock that vile propensity out of their heads, it would be an accident worth both of the above.

Death of the Queen of Spain.—An arrival at Baltimore, from Gibraltar, brings an account of the death of the Queen of Spain. Minute guns were fired a whole day at Gibraltar; and the flags at the castles and on board the shipping were half-mast.

Afflictive.—During a thunder storm at Smithville, near Wilmington, in this state, on the 18th ult. a Mr. Cassidy was struck by lightning, and instantly killed. "One stream of the fluid, says the Recorder, entered his mouth; and bursting open his bowels, discharged itself on his right hip; another struck on his nose, and passed off on his left hip." The unfortunate man left a family, who were dependant on his labor for a subsistence.

Willis Alston, is a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Halifax district; we do not perceive that he has any opposition.

Messrs. Carver and Conner, from the Morgan and Lincoln districts, have, as yet, no opposition; and it is not probable they will have any.

Dr. James A. Craigie, of Orange county, is announced as a candidate to represent that district in Congress. Nathaniel J. Palmer, Esq. of Hillsborough, is also announced for the same situation. And Gen. Daniel M. Barringer is likewise a candidate for re-election.

Liverpool Market, May 23d, 1829.

We have to notice a more active demand for Cotton this week, the sales of all descriptions having amounted to 17,390 bales—including 6,300 Upland at 4½ to 6; 2,160 Orleans, at 5 to 5½; 1,230 Alabama at 5 to 6.

Dr. Watkins.—The demurrer to the 4th indictment against this gentleman, has been sustained by a majority of the court—Judge Cranch dissenting from Judges Thurston and Morsel; and that indictment has also been quashed. On the 25th, the grand jury found another (the 5th) indictment against the delinquent ex-auditor, for forgery, &c.; this too, has been demurred to by the defendant's counsel.

Another RELICK from Burke.—Among the gold found in Burke county, and brought to this town, is a very curious piece, which we are told is "very like a gun lock." It has been suggested to us by those who have examined this singular piece of mechanism, that it is not impossible the aborigines of the country, ere the arts were introduced among them, may have wrought not only their gunlocks, but most of their other necessary implements, from the precious metal which abounds in this section of country. From the discovery of crucibles, &c. it is not unreasonable to infer, that these once lords of our soil practised, pretty extensively, the art of Tubal Cain, which they may have preserved from the infancy of the world.

Early Cotton.—Mr. Joseph Hall, of this county, had cotton in bloom, in his field, on the 25th of June last. Considering the backwardness of the season, this is quite early for that plant to bloom. Cotton crops, generally, look very promising.

A sensible article on the subject of the Banks of this state, taken from the Cape Fear Recorder, will be found on our first page.

Jackson, Tenn. June 3.—Cotton 7 to 8, corn 25 to 30, flour 8 to 10, bacon 12½, butter 12, and other articles in proportion. [These are high prices for provisions, in a country where it is said the soil will support ten penny nails.]

Buenos Ayres.—News from this place, to the 30th of April, has been received at Baltimore, by the arrival of the brig Volant. The country was in a most wretched situation; a civil war raging with brutal violence, no quarter being given by either contending party, the Unitarians or Federals. Gen. Lavalle (who, when he lately brought about a revolution, had Gov. Dorrego shot in front of his army) commands the Unitarians; he is opposed by Gen. Rosas, and Col. Lopez, Gov. of Santa Fe; who are closely besieging Buenos Ayres; and it was the general opinion that the city would soon fall into the hands of the Federals; in such event, Lavalle would doubtless lose his head, for barbarously ordering Dorrego to be shot, &c.

The Rev. John Robinson, of Cabarrus county; and the Rev. John M. Wilson, of Mecklenburg, it will be perceived, have had the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, conferred on them by the University of this state.

The newly appointed superintendent of the Patent Office, Mr. Craigie, is spoken of, in the Baltimore prints, as ranking high among the most learned and scientific men of our country, and as being peculiarly well qualified for the station to which he has been assigned.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: The pleasures and advantages derivable from friendly society and social intercourse, are so numerous and so obvious, as to require very little reasoning to show that such a custom is founded in the best feelings of our nature. The Divine Author of our being has implanted within our breasts, certain feelings and dispositions that naturally and irresistibly prompt us to the enjoyment of the sweets of society and conversation: In the social circle, the finer feelings of our nature have dominion; and it is there, while in the full exercise of all our powers of friendly conversation, we discover our marked peculiarities of character and predominant dispositions of soul.

Where is the individual who has ever enjoyed the pleasures of social society, and in whose bosom the glowing embers of friendship have ever spread their God-like influence, that can deny himself a participation in an enjoyment so natural and so conducive to earthly happiness? There is too great a disposition among parents to impose a cruel and unnatural restraint upon their children in this respect. It is all-important, that, in the course of education, the power of conversation should be cultivated and matured, and not left to be formed by mere adventitious circumstances of life. This desirable object can only be effected by a free intercourse with polite and intelligent society. It is there the fair and lovely female, in the circle of her friends and acquaintances, may indulge in that innocent hilarity of soul, which imparts a peculiar zest to the pleasures of society and conversation.

An entire seclusion from social participations, begets unfriendly and misanthropic feelings, destroys the more refined sentiments of the heart, and ultimately produces a disinclination to acts of mutual kindness and benevolence. We ought not, then, to permit this illiberal and detestable disposition to gain admission into our hearts, seeing it is diametrically opposed to all those noble and enlightened feelings of soul, which characterize us as beings peculiarly formed for the exquisite enjoyments of social society.

OBITUARIES.

Lincoln county, North Carolina.—The Most High visited a respectable family in this county, by His mighty arm, on the 2d instant, and translated into eternity the soul of **Abel John Wilfong**, in the bloom of his juvenility, with a severe attack of the bilious fever; after suffering under this agony for a time of about six days, it pleased the almighty to take him into his everlasting home, when aged 20 years, 10 months, and 26 days. On the following day, his corpse was conveyed to St. Paul's Church, and committed to the grave, under a respectable casket of people, who were paying him the last tribute he had justly merited. On this mournful occasion, the Rev. H. Graeber delivered a suitable funeral discourse, from 1 Tim. 6, 12. He was a promising and pious young man, and died in full communion of the church, perfectly resigned to God.

About six days after his departure, the Great God, in whose hands we are in affliction, life, and death, called off the affectionate mother of that useful young man (*Suanna Catharine*), the amiable spouse of Mr. Peter Wilfong, who departed this life after a fatal illness of several days, when aged 55 years and 4 months. When the necessary arrangements were made, her remains were taken and interred near those of her son's, at the same Church, amidst a remarkable crowd of relatives, neighbours and friends, who, with many tears of love, bemoaned the loss of her usefulness. On this solemn occasion an appropriate sermon was preached by the same Pastor, from 2 Cor. 5, 1. Her conversation was exemplary, her virtues irreproachable, her neighbourhood good, and her charity unquestionable; she died in full communion of the Church, and with Christian fortitude: Hoping that she is now solemnizing with her son, and myriads of others, an Eternal Sabbath, in the Church triumphant! [COMMUNICATED.]

Be God adored—let nature mourn,
At Christian conquerors, a world forlorn:
Yet, a world subdued—and sin forgiven,
Must constitute the heirs of heaven.
Heirs of heaven—who can they be,
But those who have gained the victory?
Surviving Christians—be engaged
In that great work your Lord assuaged:
Behold! your dear companion's gone,
Do not forget—but cease to mourn.
June the 16th, 1829.

THE UNIVERSITY.

It is stated in the Raleigh Register, that the exercises at the late Anniversary Commencement at Chapel Hill, were well sustained by the young gentlemen of the College, and highly satisfactory to the Trustees and audience who attended.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings select Orations were delivered in the Chapel by competitors selected from the Junior, Sophomore and Freshman Classes, and on Wednesday evening by the Representatives of the two Literary Societies.

The Oration of Professor Hooper before the two Societies on Wednesday, according to previous appointment, is spoken of as a chaste and elegant production. He had selected for his subject, "the present condition and future prospects of our Country"—and showed himself to be a deep and severe thinker, as well as a profound and eloquent rhetorician. The Oration is to be published under the patronage of the Dialectic Society, and from the Character we have had of it, will be read with interest by every American.

The following is the Order of Exercises observed on Thursday, the day of Commencement, by the Senior Class:

1. Prayer by the President.
2. The Salutatory Oration in Latin.—Franklin L. Smith, Mecklenburg.
3. Honorary Oration on Natural Philosophy.—John P. Brown, Wilmington.
4. Honorary Oration on Geology.—Sidney X. Johnston, Lincoln.
5. A Forensic Dispute. "Ought daughters to receive as complete an education as sons?" Burton F. Craigie, Rowan. Osmond F. Long, Randolph.
6. Honorary Oration on Ethics.—David M. Lees, Mecklenburg.
7. A Forensic Dispute. "Is the present condition of North-Carolina to be ascribed to moral or physical causes?"—James E. Kerr, Rowan. James A. Johnson, Lincoln.

- AFTERNOON.**
8. Honorary Oration in French, Modern Literature.—Richard M. Shepherd, Newbern.
 9. A Forensic Dispute. "Would the independence of Greece prove beneficial to Europe in general?"—Thos. W. Dulany, Anson. Wm. Eaton, Warren.
 10. A Forensic Dispute. "Will the French Revolution, in the aggregate of its effects, present a beneficial influence on the destinies of mankind?"—Rufus A. Yancy, Carnell. Philip W. Alston, Edenton.
 11. A Salutatory Oration.—Richard R. Wall, Rockingham.
 12. President's Address to the Graduates.
 13. Degrees conferred.
 14. Report of the Examination.
 15. Prayer by the President.

The *Senatus Academicus* conferred upon the foregoing Graduates the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and also upon the following young gentlemen, Alumni of the University, the Honorary Degree of Master of Arts, viz:

Matthias E. Manly, of Newbern; Archibald Gilchrist, of Robeson county; Danl. M. Barringer, of Cabarrus; Victor M. Murphy, Samuel Stewart, Wm. E. Anderson, Samuel L. Holt, of Orange.

The Degree of Doctor of Divinity was also conferred upon the Rev. John M. Wilson, of Mecklenburg, and the Rev. John Robinson, of Cabarrus.

The whole occasion is understood to have been uncommonly brilliant and interesting. We hope to see our University, now one of the most distinguished in the Union, become more and more an object of solicitude and State pride, and on each returning Commencement a place of fashionable resort.

The following Trustees attended:

His Excellency, John Owen, President, Rev. Dr. Jos. Caldwell, Dr. S. J. Baker, Fred. Nash, Esq. John D. Hawkins, Esq. Col. Wm. Roberts, Charles Manly, Esq. John Scott, Esq. Jas. Mebane, Esq. Dr. Jas. S. Smith, Arch. McBrayde, Esq. Dr. James Webb, Rev. Dr. Wm. McPheters, and Rev. Jas. Witherspoon.

At a meeting of the citizens of New-York, on the 11th inst. seven thousand, six hundred and thirteen dollars were subscribed to aid the American Bible Society in their great work of supplying all the destitute in the United States, with the Bible, in two years!

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The New York Courier & Enquirer gives intelligence from England to the 23d May, received by the ship *Silas Richards*, from Liverpool.

England.—On Monday the 18th of May, the House of Commons decided in favor of hearing Mr. O'Connell at the bar of the house, either by himself, his counsel, or agent, in respect to his claim to sit and vote in Parliament, without taking the oath of supremacy.

Mr. O'Connell was then called in, and addressed the house in person, in an able and respectful, yet dignified speech, in which he urged with great force and eloquence his right to a seat as the representative from the county of Clare, without taking the oath required. On his retiring, the question was argued with great calmness by the speaking members of the house, and on the final vote being taken upon the original question, enforcing the oaths heretofore taken by Catholics, the numbers were as follows: Ayes, 190; Noes, 116.—Majority, 74. So that Mr. O'Connell will have to get elected over again, before he can take his seat. A writ of election was accordingly issued by the House. It seems tolerably well understood that negotiations are certainly on foot for raising a new loan for the Emperor Pedro.

From the Seat of War.—A London paper of the 21st contains accounts of Russian success on the 11th April, at the villages of Zigaula, Dessa, and Hasta, but they are not confirmed or credited by subsequent accounts.

The head quarters of the Russian Army were to be moved nearer the Danube. The commander in chief Jassy on the 14th of April, Paris, May 21.—A letter from Vienna states, that a report was circulated at Odessa, on the 1st May, that the Erzereum had been taken by the Russians. The best informed persons in that city did not believe it.

Portugal.—The situation of this unhappy country is almost inconceivable. The blood-thirsty tyrant who governs it with a rod of iron, continues to commit crimes which disgrace humanity, and which the powers of Europe, calmly witness without making an effort to arrest his progress. We hear nothing more of the English expedition.

Lisbon, May 9.—This week too has had its horrors; twelve more victims have been sacrificed to the vampire which is now sucking the heart's blood of Portugal—twelve of the most respectable of those who wished for their country's good have been butchered at Oporto, by the monsters who, under the mask of supporting religion and monarchy, are batten on the property of this wretched people.

Ireland.—It appears from the speech of Mr. Peel, that the relief bill has already been so far effectual in Ireland, that the Lord-Lieutenant thinks it perfectly safe to diminish the military force in that country, three regiments of which have accordingly been withdrawn.

Mr. O'Connell has drawn up an address to the Freeholders of the County of Clare, announcing his intention of becoming a Candidate for the now vacant seat for that County.

Greece.—All the accounts from Greece announce that Missolonghi (now in possession of the Turks) must soon fall. The Greeks intend to blow up all the works of the fortresses they may take in Livadia, to prevent any reaction on the part of the Turks. Of 5,300 French, who will remain in the Morea, one battalion will be in garrison at Patras; the remainder, in Navarino and Modon.

The depression of the manufacturing interests still continues, and we observe it stated that the Spitalfields weavers struck for wages to the number of 5,000: No composition had taken place with the masters on the 21st ultimo. In the other manufacturing districts no serious outrages had taken place.

FROM THE NASHVILLE HARRIER.

Gov. Houston.—The eastern editors complain very much of the silence of the Nashville papers—respecting the causes of Gov. Houston's resignation. The truth is, the matter is mysterious to us, near as we are to the scene of action, and as it grew out of domestic troubles, we have heretofore thought it best not to attempt to penetrate too far into the origin of the strange transaction. We perceive however that some distant papers have speculated on the subject, and have stated, as facts, what at most are only plausible conjectures. We may venture, therefore, without impropriety, in order to remove erroneous impressions and to put a stop to unfounded speculations, to state that Gov. Houston, who had been but recently married, and to a lady of unblemished character and of most respectable family, was accused by some of his wife's relations of having wounded her peace by most unfounded accusations, and even injured her reputation by unfavorable insinuations to others. We do not understand that the governor admitted the truth of these charges, but the manner in which they were made, the violence with which they were attended, and the popular excitement which ensued, induced him to abandon his public trust and to leave the state, as he says, forever. We understand that on his departure, he at once acquitted his wife of all censure, and maintained the propriety of his own conduct. The affair is probably unprecedented, and may well excite the curiosity and astonishment of the American people.

Decline of Manufactures.—We are sorry to observe in the public prints evidence of great and deepening depression of the Manufacturing interest in the Eastern States, and especially in Rhode Island and Massachusetts: Private accounts correspond with the public reports. Such a distress for money, such a loss of confidence between man and man, caused by recent failures, has never been known before in that part of the country, though something like it has in former times been experienced nearer home. One cannot read the extracts from Providence papers without realizing and being seriously affected at the misfortune which has befallen the industrious and enterprising people in and around that place.

Large VEIN, truly!—A paragraph is going through the papers, stating, that at one of the Gold Mines in Davidson county, a vein of the precious metal has been struck, which is eighty feet wide! Whoever communicated this piece of intelligence, must either be miserably lacking in information about the gold business, or desperately bent on quizzing the Editor who first published it, or some other mischief. No vein of gold, properly speaking, has ever been found that comes within 70 feet of the width of this fancied one in Davidson. It is true, that gold has been found, in many places in many of the counties, existing in the earth and rocks, to even a greater extent than this story represents: For instance, in Burke, the earth is richly impregnated, in some places, to the width of two hundred feet! Yet no one acquainted with mineralogy, or mining, ever thought of seriously saying a vein of such dimensions had been discovered. It is somewhat amusing, to notice the extravagant statements made, and erroneous views which obtain abroad, in relation to the gold mines in this state. But perhaps it is not much to be wondered at; for it is an attractive subject, on which most people are incontinently led to think much, and talk often.

Virginia Gold.—The Fredericksburg Herald says: "It no longer remains a doubt, but that Gold of a pure quality is to be found in great quantity in this county, as it has already been discovered on eight different plantations, on one of which, viz: that of Capt. Wm. F. and Dr. Edmund White, about \$800 worth of surface Gold has been obtained within a few months, and the partial diggings and examinations which have been made in several places, as witnessed by the writer of this, indicates an abundant supply."

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, July 4th.—Cotton 1½ to 1½ cents, corn 25 to 30, pork 3.50 to 4, butter 7 to 10, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 40 to 50, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1.12 to 1.25, homespun cloth 18 to 30, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 7 to 9.

Fayetteville, June 24th.—Cotton 6½ to 7½, bacon 5 to 6, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 50, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 5½, hard 7½, molasses 32 to 34, sugar 8½ to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 85 to 90, whiskey 24 to 28.—U. S. bank notes 1½ a 1½ per cent. premium, Cape Fare ditto, 1½ a 1½.

Charlotte, June 22nd.—Cotton 7½ to 9½ cents, flour 7 to 7½, whiskey 26 to 27, bacon 6 to 7, hams 8 to 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 42 to 46, coffee 11 to 15.—N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2½ per cent. discount; Georgia, 1½ ditto.

Camden, June 27th.—Cotton 7 to 8½, flour 4½ to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat \$1, corn 60 to 62½, oats 32, salt 75, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

Cherokee, June 25th.—Cotton, 7 to 8½, bacon 6½ to 8, corn 50, flour 4 to 4.50, whiskey 25 to 28, peach brandy 45 to 50, apple do. 40 to 45, leaf tobacco 3, coffee 15 to 18, salt 74 to 75, tallow 8, molasses 45, beef 3.

Petersburg, June 26th.—Tobacco, \$3.50 a 11, flour 6.00 a 6.14, corn 2 a 2.50, cotton 7 a 9, bacon 6 a 7.

New-York, June 24th.—Cotton 8½ to 10½, flour 6.87 to 7, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.37 to 1.54, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 25, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 42 to 50, apple brandy 35 to 40, whiskey 1½ to 2, leaf tobacco 3 to 5, yellow beeswax 23 to 24.—North-Carolina bank bills 3 to 7½ per cent. discount, South Carolina 1 to 1½, Georgia 2 to 2½, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Wilmington, June 24th.—Cotton 7½ to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 6.00 to 6.50, corn 60 to 65, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

Corn.—There is none in market. 2,000 bushels might be sold for cash at 50 cents.

Flour.—But little in market. Retail at \$7 for superfine, and \$6.50 for fine.

Bacon.—Scarce: Varies from \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Recorder.

Baltimore, June 26th.—Flour \$6 a 7½ cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Boston, June 20th.—Cotton 3 to 11, flax 9 a 11, flour 7 to 7½, corn 50 a 51, cheese 3 to 5, tallow 8 a 8½.

Newbern, June 20th.—Cotton 7.50 to 8.00, flour 6.50 to \$7, wheat 1.00 a \$1, bacon 5 to 6, salt 80 to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 a 45, whiskey 35.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 12th.—Cotton 12½, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.75 to 5.85, Kenhawa salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

DIED.

In Iredell county, on the 28th ult. with a pulmonary complaint, Miss Adeline S. Allison, daughter of the late Col. Richard Allison.

In New Haven, Connecticut, Mrs. Eliza A. wife of Professor Olmstead, (formerly of the University of this state, at Chapel Hill) in the 35th year of her age.

New and Cheap Goods.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he is now receiving from Philadelphia and New York,

An elegant assortment of the cheap and most fashionable GOODS.

He has ever had. Having been selected with great care, by himself, and being for cash, he feels perfectly confident, that for like patterns and equal qualities, he cannot be undersold by any other House in the place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. His assortment comprises almost every article usually kept in Stores.

MICHAEL BROWN,
Salisbury, July 6th, 1829. 3ut86

DENTISTRY.

CHARLES B. PELTON, Dentist, has returned to Salisbury, where he will remain for one or two weeks only, his engagements requiring his attendance elsewhere, after that time. Those who wish his services, will please call soon. Persons for whom he has performed operations, are respectfully invited to call on him, and have their teeth examined.

C. B. P. will visit Concord and Charlotte in this month.

Salisbury, July 6th. 1w

Strayed.

From the subscriber's plantation in the Jersey Settlement, on Friday the 12th day of June last, a HORSE MULE, three years of age last spring; completely black, carries a high head, has long and remarkably erect ears for a mule, and a long tail; he is remarkable for jumping. He was seen near Salisbury on the 19th of June. Full compensation will be made to any person that will secure the said mule, so that I can get him again.

W. R. HOLT,
Lexington, July 1st, 1829. 3ut6

LAND for SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, on any commodating terms, a tract of Wood-Land, containing about 700 acres, in the county of Montgomery, situated on the west side of the Yadkin River, on the great road leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville, about 25 miles from the former place, and four west of Kirk's Ferry. From three to four hundred acres of this land is very fertile, well adapted to the culture of Cotton, Tobacco, Corn, and the various other grains; on which there are several springs of excellent water, with a beautiful situation on the road side for a family residence. This land is situated in the midst of the Gold Region; and on its surface has been found, by a very superficial examination, several particles of the precious metal. It is also believed that this tract of land affords a very eligible situation for a Mercantile establishment. Persons wishing to ascertain the quality or price, are requested to inquire of Mr. Mark Jones, near the premises, or the subscriber, at Dockery's Store, Richmond county, N. Carolina.

ALFRED DOCKERY,
June 28, 1829. 3ut6

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR court of Law, May term, 1829: **Marion Tanner vs. John Tanner;** petition for divorce. In this case, ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829.

3ut86 SAM'L HENDERSON, c. l. c.

Beef Accounts!

SUCH of our customers as have not yet paid their last year's score for Beef, will please to do so without delay. We intend to commence Butchering again in about a month, and want all the money that is owing to us, to buy Fat Bees which. It is disagreeable for us to sue our customers, and still more disagreeable to warrant them! but we shall be compelled to adopt the latter alternative unless we are speedily paid our just dues.

KRIDER & BOWERS,
Salisbury, June 12, 1829. 3ut4

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation, within four miles of Salisbury, on both sides of the Beatties Ford road, recently owned and occupied by Mr. George Locke; on which there is a large, new and commodious dwelling-house, with all the necessary out-houses. There is only about 50 acres of this land under cultivation; two-thirds of the tract is as good upland as any in the neighborhood; with a good portion of best kind of swamp land, for either grass or grain; it is in the midst of a hospitable and social neighborhood. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, in the neighborhood.

JOHN LOCKE, Sr. &c.
May 23d, 1829. 68

Repairing the Streets.

PROPOSALS will be received, until the 14th July, proximo, for putting the following streets, in the town of Salisbury, in good repair by filling up the gully-holes, graveling, &c. &c. viz. Main street, from the Lutheran Church to the Court House; Do. from the Bank to Gallows Hill; and Market street, from the Court House to Mull's, opposite his Tan Yard. For all other information apply to Mr. Andrew Mathen, one of the Commissioners, by whom the work will be superintended, &c. Cash will be paid, when the work is completed. Should no private contract be previously made, the work will then be put up to the lowest bidder.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS.
Salisbury, June 23d, 1829. 2ut4

State of North Carolina, Davidson county:

Court of pleas and quarter sessions, May term, 1829. The Petition of John Murphy, Charles Murphy, a lunatic, who petitions by his next friend John Murphy, John Tomlinson and his wife Anna, Levin Gordon and his wife Betsey; vs. Stephen Murphy, John Hall and his wife Deborah, Charles Gillian and his wife Dulanar, Stephen Stuart and his wife Rebecca, and Joseph Murphy, also against said Stephen Stuart as surviving Executor of Daniel Murphy, dec'd. and against said Stephen Stuart and Joseph Murphy as administrators of Hannah Murphy, dec'd. **Petition for Distribution.** In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Stephen Murphy, John Hall and his wife Deborah, Charles Gillian and his wife Dulanar, live beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the said Stephen Murphy, John Hall and Deborah his wife, Charles Gillian and Dulanar his wife, be and appear before the justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 24th Monday in August next, and there to plead or answer to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, David Mock, clerk of our said court, at office, the 2nd Monday of May, 1829.

D. MOCK, c. l. c.

Price of adv. \$7.

20,000 Acres of LAND FOR SALE.

LIVING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the Gold Region of North-Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1795; consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. Gold has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.

Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 71

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to call immediately and make payment. This notice will apply more particularly, to those who do not live in the immediate neighborhood of Salisbury. ROBERT WYNNE. March 30th, 1829. 60f

Newland's Stage Line.

IS still in operation, from Lincolnton, N. C. to Bean's Station, Tennessee; which is the shortest route from Raleigh to Knoxville, as will fully appear on examination of the following distances, viz:

From Raleigh to Salisbury,	120 miles.
From thence to Morganton,	80
From thence to Asheville,	60
From thence to Warm Springs,	33
From thence to Newport,	25
In all, to Newport, where this line intersects the other,	318

Travellers from the south of Raleigh, and in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, will find it much the preferable and shortest route for them to travel to Knoxville, or that section of country. That part of this line from Asheville to Warm Springs, passes over a new and elegant Turnpike Road, running the whole distance on the bluff of the river, affording to the traveller the most romantic, picturesque and pleasing view imaginable.

The stage lines from Columbia, S. C. and Fayetteville, N. C. intersect this line at Lincolnton; the line from Augusta, Geo. intersects it at Asheville; and the line from Lexington, Kentucky, intersects it at Newport. Thus it will be seen that facilities are afforded for travellers to reach any section of the United States; and the subscriber hopes such manifest advantages, will secure his line the support of a discriminating public. SAMUEL NEWLAND. Morganton, N. C. March 25, 1829. 5m75

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of

Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. ROBT. WYNNE. Salisbury, March 30, 1829. 20

N. B. I have recently employed an excellent workman, who will in future be constantly in my Shop; so that those disposed to patronize me, in my line of business, need be under no apprehension, in consequence of my occasional absence. R. WYNNE.

ROWAN County, May Sessions, 1829: Thos. Gibbs and Martin Sauer vs. John Sauer; Original attachment: Samuel Silliman summoned as Garnisher. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; on motion of the plaintiffs, by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, and answer, plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against said defendant. 677 JNO. GILES, CLK.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county: SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: Berry Steward vs. Harriet Steward; petition for divorce. In this case, Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journals successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness Saml. Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3-683 SAML. HENDERSON, c. m. a. c.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county: SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: Robert Bigham vs. Mary Bigham; petition for divorce. Ordered by court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness Saml. Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3m83 SAM. HENDERSON, c. m. a. c.

SHERIFF'S DEEDS.

ROBT. hand sold by order of writs of vendition exponas, for sale at this office.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE AERONAUT,



WILL stand this season in the counties of Rowan and Cabarrus: commencing the week in Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; in the town of Concord on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see handbills. STEPHEN L. FERRAND, CHARLES L. BOWERS. [34...1st Aug.] Feb. 12th, 1829. N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.



AUSTIN & BURNS,

Have just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, (as agents) the following Valuable Medicines:

Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent. PERSONS afflicted with Coughs, Colds, and Pulmonary Affections in their various stages, are reminded that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by 15 years experience, and hundreds can be appealed to in various parts of the country, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Hemorrhoidal Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the Detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of Pulmonary Affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of Consumption.

The following certificates are from gentlemen of respectability:

"At the request of Dr. Rogers, I cheerfully state that a female domestic living in my family and laboring under the effects of a most severe cold, was speedily relieved by the use of a medicine prepared by him, and known under the name of *Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent*, and that I have myself used it to much advantage, when suffering under a violent affection of the Lungs and recommending it as an effectual medicine in such cases. WILLIAM HONEY, 47 Charlton-st.

Few men in the community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicine and catch-penny with me have been synonymous. I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady, in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming pulmonary complaint, which, in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine. GIDEON LEE.

For the Salt Rheum.

Doct. Rogers' Liniment, for the Salt Rheum one of the most effectual remedies extant. The following are some of the many respectable certificates:

Dear Sir: I had almost despaired of ever being relieved from that afflicting and troublesome complaint, the Salt Rheum, after applying perhaps twenty different prescriptions, until I used with effect your Liniment, which has destroyed every vestige of the complaint which for several years (at seasons) rendered my hands nearly useless. Since which time, I have with much pleasure recommended its application to a great number, and in five cases out of six, have had the satisfaction of witnessing a complete cure, and in every instance, a great mitigation of its violence. GEO. W. AKNOLD. DR. GEO. ROGERS. No. 315 Broadway, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: Having been severely afflicted for a number of years with the Salt Rheum on my hands, arms, &c. and resorted to every remedy within my knowledge without effecting a cure, or in fact giving me any relief, until I fortunately obtained some of your Liniment for the Salt Rheum, which after a few applications has entirely cured me. I have witnessed the same effect on several of my friends, to whom I gave some of the Liniment. It has performed a cure, I believe, in every instance where it has been applied. WILLIAM D. H. BALDWIN. DR. GEO. ROGERS.

Odontalgic Elixir, or Toothache Specific. Many empirical remedies for the "Odontalgia" have been previously presented to the public, some of which are very good; but all have been found to fail in more than half the instances in which they have been tried. The "Elixir" now offered may be relied upon as altogether superior to any remedy before invented. It will cure the most obstinate cases of that dreadful pain, with expedition and safety.

Also, Swain's Penicula, for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c.

Also, Potter's Vegetable Cathartic, used for the cure of similar diseases.

Also, Anderson's Cough Drops and Pectoral Pills, for Asthma and Consumptions.

Also, Thompson's celebrated Eye Water, for sore or weak Eyes.

Salisbury, June 20, 1829. 72-74-76-78-80

POETRY.

"I, too, have drunk the rapturous stream Which flows through fancy's airy bowers! Enjoyed the soft enchanting dream Of youth, and felt its magic power."

FROM THE NEW-YORK MIRROR. FAMILIARITY.

Old Ben, who taught the village school, Had wed a maid of homespun habit: He was stubborn as a mule, And she was playful as a rabbit.

Poor Jane had scarce become a wife, Before her husband sought to make her The very pink of polished life, And trim and formal as a quaker.

One day the master went abroad, And sadly simple Jenny missed him: When he returned, behind her lord She gently stole, and fondly kissed him.

The husband's anger rose—and red And white his face alternate grew: "Less freedom, ma'am!" Jane hung her head, And said, "I did not know 'twas you!"

YES, I AM GAY.

BY THE HON. MR. NORTON.

Yes, I am gay and smiling now, But little dost thou know, How oft a light and careless brow, Is darkened o'er by woe: The giddy world, the laughing eye, That would the truth disown, Are changed for many a bitter sigh When the world hath left me lone.

The green and flowery blooming sod, Where the sun is shining still, Touched by a peasant's hazel rod, Reveals the secret rill: A child may chance the spring to wake, Which hath been sealed for years; And random words the heart will break, That hides a fount of tears.

MISCELLANY.

INDEPENDENCE of the PRESS. FROM THE SAVANNAH MERCURY.

As we sat turning over the leaves of our subscription list, the other morning, we looked up and saw our old friend Fudge Puffendorf before us.

"I see you have not yet learnt all the secrets of your trade," (said he) and I have called to give you a little wholesome advice."

We have great pleasure in receiving advice—

"And too little discretion in following it," [said he]—I see how it is; but no matter; I will open to you—"

But here he was interrupted by a knocking at the door, and in a moment he slunk behind the screen, as our patron A. entered.

"I am very sorry (said Mr. A.) that you come out with that piece this morning, it will play the very devil with your concern. I have heard several people say that they mean to stop your paper."

Can't help it; an editor, you know, must speak his mind.

"O certainly? I like to see editors independent. But then it's always best to be on the right side. And to tell you the truth, I have no wish to support a paper which propagates such dangerous doctrines. I just give you a piece of my mind. Good morning."

And he went out; but the door had scarcely closed, when in came Mr. B.

"That was a capital piece, this morning (says he,) just the thing. Put my name down as a subscriber. I like to see editors independent. Here's a long advertisement, keep it in a month."

But before we had time to congratulate ourselves on the event, Mr. C. made his appearance.

"Sir, (said he) I have called to tell you that you may stop my paper. I can never support an editor who entertains such absurd opinions."

Certainly, sir—shall we receipt your bill?

"Why, as to that, another time will do as well. But I will take the liberty of telling you that the tariff is ruinous to the country; and moreover diabolical; and if you do not come out against it, we will put you down—that's all. I like to see editors independent."

And he departed in high dudgeon. But in a moment after, Mr. D. came in.

"Good morning, Mr. Editor (says he) I have just called to let you know that my friend Mr. Spiffikins is about to start for alderman, and I wish you to give him a lift in your paper."

Why, to be sure, (said we) Mr. Spiffikins is a very decent man; but should suppose we might select a more useful alderman.

"True, I must confess, there are smarter men than Mr. Spiffikins; but then I have a reason for wishing him elected. And certainly you cannot refuse to support him, considering we have always supported you, and as we all agree in politics."

That, to be sure, is a great matter; but, in the selection of public officers, we ought to look to the public good and not be governed by private feeling.

"Very well, sir, very well, my

practice is to support those who support me. Just stop my paper. I am for an independent editor, who will stick to his friends without regard to consequences."

And he turned on his heel in a great pet. But our embarrassments were not yet at an end. Mr. D's back was scarcely turned, before in came Mr. E.

"I understand [said he] that old Spiffikins has been put up as a candidate for alderman. Now I want to lay him out as cold as a wedge. It may be done in three lines. And, do you hear? Call him an old—an old dunderhead—and all that kind of thing. Don't fear consequences!—There's nothing like independence in an editor."

But consider Mr. E. there is something due to the feelings of a worthy old man, even tho' he be no Solomon. It is not every one for whom we cannot vote, that we feel free to arraign before the public.

"What! you wont write against him, then Just stop my paper. I wont support an editor who can't be independent."

You see sir [said we to our friend Puffendorf who rejoined us as the heavy tramp of our last angry visitor died away on the ear.] how impossible it is for an editor to please every body. These are all equally friends; all equally admirers of the independence of the press. And yet either of them would in a moment sacrifice it to his own convenience; would trample it under foot, whenever it crossed his own path, or interfered with his own particular feelings or prejudices. You see that the same paragraph which excites the admiration of the one, will prove the hostility of the other. And that in contested elections, the editor is posted between two fires; he is sure to be scorched by one, perhaps by both.

"You have found it out then at last [said our old friend Puffendorf:] that is the very subject of, and concerning which, I wished to give you a little sage advice. In the first place, let me advise you, never to commit yourself on any subject. If you find it necessary to say any thing, speak very dubiously; first say a smart thing on this side and then on that. If you speak out, you will most certainly interfere with some of the preconceived notions of some of your patrons, and then you will be sure to lose business. In all cases of contested elections, never support or oppose any candidate; as you will certainly make an enemy of the party you oppose; and perhaps also of the party whose interests you espouse. Because it is not often that a candidate will be content with the measure of praise that you may be disposed to mete out. If he have no character of his own, he will expect you to give him one; and if your imagination be not prolific, he will be disappointed in these just expectations. If he have pretensions, he will be convinced that you have not done him justice. If he succeed, he will suspect that the public believes he owes you an obligation; and he will therefore be your enemy. If he lose his election, he will attribute his failure to your want of zeal, or ability in the management of his cause; and he will dislike you on that account. It is always dangerous for an editor to oppose an individual; it is scarcely less so, to support him."

Why, according to your policy, an editor must just say nothing at all.

"You have it very nearly. There are very few topics he can approach and speak out, without crossing the views of some one. But this simple maxim will carry you triumphantly thro' every difficulty. Whatever may be the subject, however unimportant it may at the first view appear—never commit yourself. Let your editorials be like Delphic oracles, every paragraph an enigma. Every reader will then interpret it so as to suit his own prejudices and opinions. This is what has raised many an editor into popularity, and extended his patronage. This is what they mean when they talk about the independence of the press."

ANCIENT BABYLON.

There is a little record of the early history of the city of Babylon. Its foundations were laid, it is supposed, by Nimrod, great grandson of Noah, not long after the dispersion of Babel. It stood on both sides of the river Euphrates, on an even and extensive plain. It was surrounded by a wall, incredible as it may seem, of three hundred and fifty feet in height, eighty-

seven in thickness, and sixty miles in circumference; forming an exact square, fifteen miles on each side.—This massive wall was made of large bituminous bricks, so firmly cemented as to render it perfectly solid. An enormous ditch, lined on both sides with brick, and filled with water, encompassed the city—the size of which may be nearly estimated from the fact, that the walls of the city were composed entirely of clay taken out of it.

The city was entered through the walls, by one hundred gates, twenty-five on each side, composed of solid brass. Between every two of the gates were three towers ten feet in height; also one on each of the four corners, and three between the several corner towers and the first gate, making in all three hundred and sixteen. From the gates on one side of the city to those on the opposite side, were 50 streets one hundred and fifty feet in width. These fifty streets, crossing each other at right angles, divided the city into six hundred and seventy six squares. The houses stood on these squares, a short distance from each other, facing the street.

The central parts of these numerous squares were laid out in gardens, walks and yards, and occupied for many other useful and ornamental purposes; so that from the many vacant spaces, not more than one half of the ground was built upon. Next to the wall, on each side of the city, was a street, 200 feet wide, and 15 miles, (the extent of the city) in length. The houses were built only on one side of this street—on the squares fronting the wall.

The river Euphrates, or rather a branch of it, ran directly across the city from north to south. A wall of the same thickness, and similar to that which surrounded the city, was built on each side of the river. In these walls, where the river was intersected by the streets, were massy brazen gates. From the several streets there were gradual descents to the river, which was crossed in boats. Through these gates, which were incautiously left open, Cyrus and his army entered, having turned the course of the river, and took this splendid city.

Such are some of the particulars which have been recorded relative to the once "golden city," and "glory of kingdoms." While her walls were echoing and re-echoing with the sounds of mirth and festivity, and when to all her appearance they were destined to stand to the latest generations, Jeremiah prophesied "that it should become desolate, that it should not be inhabited, that the wild beasts of the field should be there."

History has since confirmed the predictions of the prophet. Long before the Christian era, we are told that it had become a place of "solitude," and that it was "lying waste and neglected."

In the fourth century, we are informed that "its walls served as a fence, the city as a park, in which the kings of Persia kept wild beasts for hunting."

A traveller in the twelfth century found it over-run with serpents, and scorpions. In 1743, another traveller states that its "ruins were so effaced, that there were hardly any vestiges of them to point out the situation of the city." By one who has recently visited the spot, we are told that there is not now a stone to tell where Babylon was situated.

Heart and Mind.—The heart and mind can as little lie barren, as the earth whereon we move and have our being, and which, if it produce not herbs and fruit meet for the use of man, will be overrun with weeds and thorns. Muley Ismael, a personage of tyrannical celebrity in his day, always employed his troops in some active and useful work, when they were not engaged in war, "to keep them," he said, "from being devoured by the worm of indolence." In the same spirit one of Elizabeth's poets delivered this welcome advice:

"Eachewd the idel vein,
Flee from a doing naught;
For never was there idel brain
But bred an idel thought."

Wise saying of Pope....Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so useful as common sense. There are forty men of wit for one man of sense, and he that will carry nothing about him but gold, will be every day at a loss for readier change.